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BIRTH.

On the 29th inst., at Hongkong, Mrs. C. EMIL BADE, of a Daughter. [1235

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commences on Wednesday morning at 10.15, and the last messenger left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 30TH, 1870.

As will be noticed by the report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL has felt called upon to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of TANG-A-POO, who was found guilty by a Jury at the last sitting of receiving stolen goods. The defendant was accountant in a gambling-house, and received a certain bracelet, which it appeared had been stolen from Mr. HARRIS, agent to the Pacific Mail Company, and the main question for the Jury was whether he received the bracelet with a guilty knowledge. On the case as it was brought forward, the Jury found a verdict of guilty; but the CHIEF-JUSTICE reserved sentence. Subsequently to the verdict being passed, certain facts came to the knowledge of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL which so satisfied him of the innocence of the prisoner, that he felt bound to adopt the course of entering a *nolle prosequi* after the verdict had been given, his power to do so extending according to his view to the time of sentence being passed. This was accordingly done yesterday, and the prisoner was discharged, the CHIEF-JUSTICE, however, signifying his dissent from the opinion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL on the facts by formally charging the man, as though he were passing sentence, but ending by saying that as a *nolle prosequi* had been entered, he was free.

The case has naturally attracted much attention; and though it is difficult to speak as to its exact merits, it is one clearly calling for public comment. So far as the action of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL is concerned, there can hardly be a question that, feeling that a positive injustice would be done if sentence were passed on the man, he could not do otherwise than exercise his prerogative of entering the *nolle prosequi*, though, at the same time, it must be admitted that evidence produced after a trial, especially in the case of Chinese prisoners, should as a general thing be discouraged. In the present case, however, it is not to be overlooked that there was only a very short interval between the prisoner being committed and the case being tried, and, therefore, there was reason to conclude that evidence which might have been brought forward sooner had not been sufficiently investigated to justify its being put in in the accused's defence.

While, however, fully admitting the force of the above considerations, we can sympathise with the feelings which evidently actuated the CHIEF-JUSTICE. In his opinion, the accused had been proved to be guilty, and he distributed the additional facts, which had influenced the mind of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. It was, therefore, natural that he should feel some regret at seeing what he deemed to be a defeat of justice. At the same time, inasmuch as the ATTORNEY-GENERAL's power to act as he did was ultimately admitted, it would perhaps have been a more desirable course to have simply noted the *nolle prosequi*, and have abstained from expressing any opinions on the Bench, for the sake of avoiding the evil effects upon the public mind which are likely to be produced when it is seen that two high legal functionaries differ upon a matter of this description. Every word that a judge utters as bearing upon a case should have a practical weight, and in this instance the matter simply stood in such a position that, the right of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to enter the *nolle prosequi* being admitted, nothing that the CHIEF-JUSTICE could say or do would affect the case in any way. If the Attorney possesses the right to stay the proceedings, it certainly seems that he is presumed to be capable of deciding whether it is proper for him to do so; and his declaration that he believes a prisoner to be innocent, therefore, settles that question so far as the court is concerned.

With regard to the general bearing of the matter, there seems hardly room to doubt that every precaution should be adopted to avoid the possibility of a similar case recurring. As observed above, in this instance an unusually short time elapsed between the prisoner being committed for trial and the case being brought before the Supreme Court. While it is undeniable that too long an interval should elapse, still in all cases care should be taken that there is a sufficient period to procure the necessary evidence, so that there may be no excuse afterwards for its not being advanced at the proper time. As a rule, petitions from the Chinese ought to be received with very great caution, as it is too well known that when the Chinese have time allowed them, they are able so to combine as to get up evidence of any kind they require; and, after a case has been heard, they, of course, know the precise point on which the testimony is wanted.

The circumstances brought to light in the course of this trial are suggestive, also of a practical measure, which it is to be hoped will be adopted. The gambling houses should be prohibited from receiving anything but money. If a man wishes to gamble with his own or his wife's jewellery, and it is absolutely necessary that provision should be made to enable him to indulge his tastes in this direction, there is nothing to prevent his obtaining the necessary advance from one of the pawnbrokers, who are men of some responsibility, and are more likely than other people to be able to discover whether goods tendered to them have been honestly obtained.

It is stated that the project some time ago mooted among the Chinese of establishing houses in Europe is now revived, and that a large company is now under formation with that object.

"The land known as section B. of Marine Lot No. 192 in Bonham-Strand, with the house thereon, was sold yesterday at auction by Mr. Armstrong for $1,650.

The *Fortnightly Review* for May contains an article by Mr. Mitford, entitled "A ride through Yeddo," which will doubtless be read with interest by many residents in the East. It is written in a pleasing and light style, but at the same time gives evidence of much care and research.

The following information from a most trustworthy source may account for some late outrages in Hongkong and its neighbourhood. It seems that a body of 1,500 men has been despatched from Canton to the Sunum and Tongkoon districts, with full discretionary powers over all lawless individuals in those regions. For some time past the districts in question have been growing more and more disturbed, numerous bands of robbers infesting them, who were hitherto independent and of course unmolested. It was at last time for the Canton authorities to interfere, and at the first news of the force brought against them, it is stated that the marauders started in large numbers for their natural asylum and sink of safety, Hongkong. From Leilung and its neighbourhood alone, about [illegible] hundred men had left for the fragrant stream, and there are doubtless other similar instances. The sudden energy then of Canton is by no means alarming to Hongkong, but it is an evil of periodical recurrence. The tale once told serves for every occasion. The mandarins are too lazy or too careless to keep order in a certain district, and it grows into a wilderness of thieves. When the disorder reaches a climax, the soldiers are instructed to make "one fell swoop," and the result attained is, for the district, excellent, for it clears it of its robbers, but, for Hongkong, unpleasant, for it naturally fills it with the sweepings. Hongkong, then, is the natural dust-hole of China, except when an energetic ruler, as Governor MacDonnell, inaugurates some vigorous legislation, when there is for a time a dispersion of the rogues amongst the districts of China near at hand. This was the case on Sir Richard's arrival, but unfortunately it did not last long. What a pity the dust cannot be laid instead of swept away.

A pamphlet by Mr. A. J. Lottus, dedicated to "The Underwriters and Maritime Community of Hongkong," on Constructing Sea Anchors and Jury Rudders, has been sent to this office for perusal, and it is satisfactory to be able, after careful examination, to say that its author throughout the whole publication, which is amply supplied with illustrations, has displayed in the practice set forth the most perfect conception of the theory, and has, in fact, honestly earned by this work the character of a *thoroughly practical* man. It is not within the scope or limit of this notice to enter into the subject further, because all of those to whom it ought to be of interest, as a plain point of duty, will, it is to be hoped, have ere now taken advantage of a brother seaman's labours by procuring each one a copy of the pamphlet for himself. But it may be remarked that the Underwriters are the men who can best assist in the solution of the question whether the valuable suggestions and hints of the author shall bear fruit. Shipowners, as a rule, will not supply anything, however simple, which some ignoramus may have stumbled on "new fangled," or reserved as "known to everybody," unless indeed it may be the means of inducing underwriters to set their premium at a lower rate. It is consequently to those who take Marine Risks that all inventors and adapters, like Mr. Lottus, must look for the exercise of that patronage, which the cold blooded owner will not exhibit. In a few hints to young shipmasters, the author has called attention to Sumner's method of finding a ship's position at sea by the projection of double altitudes", Seringapatam's celebrated nautical essays to pass the Board for a Master's certificate of competency, is obliged to demonstrate that he understands the theory of the method, by showing the various courses through which error may arise, and the maximum quantity in each case. It is something more than strange that in the practice at sea the rules whichs he had made, he had not in the observance. When submitted by Captain Sumner, in 1837, to the Bureau of the Naval department of the United States, the method received the highest encomium, several of the retiring officers, both in the navy and merchant service concurring in the strong affirmation that by it not only was the chronometer much increased in value, but also the sun, moon and stars. This method has been further improved by Gordon, M.A.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.
June 29th.

AN EMBARGO.

Chun Ayow and Lai Asoh, of Namhoi, a boatwoman and a boatman, were charged by Mr. Geo. Harding, master of the British barque *Clementia*, as follows: At 6 p.m. on the 28th, in the harbour, the prisoners came alongside, as he had repaired to Burd's Wharf, intending to send off a note to their respective vessels, because the weather looked threatening; one of his companions told his boatman to go off, but the boatman around would not let the man go, pulled up the anchor, and fastened it to a much larger boat. He and his companions wanted to release the boat from detention, and were assaulted by a number of boatmen, he had broken his umbrella in defending himself, and his thumb was injured, the defendants were conspicuous in the disturbance, and the first defendant appeared to be mistress of the large boat. The defence set up was that it was an embargo, because defendants' boat had received injury from the other, and this must be settled before permitting it to leave; the foreigners had then attacked her; the second claimed to have been only engaged in separating the woman from the foreigner.

Fined $5 and $2 respectively, in default ten and five days' imprisonment.

A CRIMP: SIKH CONSTABLE.

I.P.C. No. 383 charged Emutt Assing, of Siam, a weak old man, with having struck him on the shoulder when he aroused him from a drunken sleep on the Praya, this blow stated that he had returned. Inspector Grey, who was passing the spot in plain clothes, stated that he heard the constable swearing at the man in Hindoostanee, and saw him strike the man on the back with the butt of his musket, when he fell on his face. He then stepped forward and reprimanded the constable, telling him to take defendant quietly. Defendant discharged. I.P.C. No. 383 stated that he knew he should not strike a prisoner, moreover he should be ashamed to strike such a weak old man as defendant and denied having struck him. I.P.C. 383 was fined, however, $5, in default twenty one days' imprisonment.

BEFORE CHARLES MAY, ESQ.

Dispute between a licensed waterman and his fare; another between an egg merchant and a customer. Twenty-three cases by the Inspector of nuisances, and two petty larcenies completed the list of offences.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Ng Atak was concluded yesterday at the Magistracy. In summing up the evidence, the Coroner laid stress on those points which he had mentioned at the other enquiry, and also remarked that it was easy to account for the cowardice of the nineteen men on board the junk in presence of the three marauders. They were demoralised by opium smoking, and it was well known what cowards the Chinese generally were. The jury were further reminded that there had evidently been no attempt to get up a case against these men. The people of the junk had already started off, three days after the police stopped them, and had made no report of the occurrence even.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, Sergeant Williams having formally sworn that he would provide them with neither meat, drink, nor fire. Notwithstanding these privations, however, the jury remained in consultation for about a quarter of an hour. They returned with a unanimous verdict of "murder against some person or persons unknown."

The Coroner said he was bound to accept their verdict, and thus would pardon him if he remarked that he did not agree with it. At the same time, it was peculiarly a case for a jury, as no single fact in evidence was very convincing of itself. The argument was a cumulative one, but as such it had certainly left no other supposition open to him, but that the persons in custody of the police were guilty of this deed.

The foreman commenced a discourse on the considerations which had weighed with the jury, but the Coroner disclaimed immediately even the slightest intention of finding fault with their verdict. They had stated their opinion, and he his.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

THE JEWELLERY-GAMBLING CASE.

His Lordship had fined 11 o'clock as the hour for passing sentence in those cases which stood over from the trials, but at half-past 11 the Registrar of the Court announced that the Chief-Justice had gone home, and would not sit until 12.

At about twenty minutes after noon, his Lordship took his seat, and stated that he had come home in consequence of a letter from the Attorney General, authorising the entrance of a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Tang-a-foo, convicted of receiving stolen property. His Lordship presumed the Attorney-General was satisfied that he had power to do this in the case of a felony. The fews came so suddenly to him that he was obliged to consider the matter before coming into Court. Had the Attorney-General any precedent for this course?

The Attorney-General—I found that it was not a question of precedent, but of prerogative vested by the Crown in the Attorney-General. It was a constitutional right. He cited the *Queen v. Allen*, a case that had come before Chief-Justice Cockburn and other judges. This was a private prosecution for perjury.

The Chief-Justice.—That's a misdemeanour, is it not?

The Attorney General—It was for perjury, whether it was a misdemeanor or not.

The Attorney-General—No; but something turns on that in my mind.

The Attorney-General concurred that perjury was a misdemeanor, and went on to observe that the point on which the case turned was not the question of misdemeanor, but the power vested in the Attorney-General. He thought possibly his Lordship would have been acquainted with the case, as it was rather a celebrated one. In this case the Attorney-General had entered a *nolle prosequi* without consulting the prosecutor. The latter applied to have it set aside, because he had not been called. The court, however, decided that the Attorney-General had a perfect right to proceed as he had done, though it was usual to call the prosecutor and obtain his assent. The learned gentleman then read the judgments in the cases which supported him in the opinion that a *nolle prosequi* might be entered in *any* criminal proceeding, and that once entered the court had no power to interfere. The Attorney-General did this on his own responsibility, and was unanswerable not to the court, but to the Government. After the verdict against these prisoners he (the Attorney) had particularly asked his Lordship to suspend judgment, and it was only yesterday that he had obtained the further evidence which had convinced him that the second prisoner was innocent. If he had had this evidence before him when the depositions came down, he should certainly not have filed an information against the second prisoner, nor would the jury have given a very different verdict they did had they had this new evidence before them. Now, no man could be prosecuted without his (the Attorney-General's) signature, and he thought it a very fair case for the exercise of the discretion which he had never before doubted was vested in him. The learned gentleman proceeded to give the following account of what new light had ascertained since the conviction of the prisoner. "Since the trial it had been proved to my satisfaction that the bracelet in question was purchased in Hongkong by a Chinese gentleman, a Chinese other nationality, who now in the [illegible] for his wives and other articles of jewellery, of which had been [illegible] to him. Having regard to that circumstance, the statement of the prosecutor, Mr. Harris, was confirmed, that the latter had brought it from California, was, in the Attorney-General's opinion, a very credible statement, and quite sufficient to rebut any suspicion that the bracelet was stolen, and a fortiori a *belief* that it had been stolen. His Lordship would no doubt recollect that he (the learned Attorney) had expressed concern at the verdict.

The Lordship remembered nothing of the kind. He remembered something very different, namely, that the Attorney General had spoken to him with regard to the judgment to be given to the second prisoner.

The Attorney-General—I expressed my concern at the verdict. He proceeded to say that he had an excellent character of this man not only from his employers, but from persons entirely unconnected with him. This had not come before the jury, and he believed the man to be innocent, and thought it a fitting case for exercise his discretion. As to the law of the matter, he had carefully read all that was said in the text-book. It was not a case like those in England when the Grand Jury simply finds a true bill or not, but he had a delicate and difficult position to fill, and made this statement for the satisfaction of the public.

His Lordship—Well, you know, I can't say anything for the satisfaction of the public. My mouth is stopped in public, so I think perhaps the less said the better.

The Attorney-General then referred to the distinction his Lordship had drawn between felony and misdemeanor.

His Lordship—As to that, it is no distinction of mine. His Lordship then proceeded to read from the text-books, and the cases cited which were all misdemeanors.

The Attorney-General afterwards explained that his position was so responsible a one that his neglect to take this step might involve him in awkward situations. Suppose an application were made for a pardon to the Lieut.-Governor. He would turn to him, and ask why a *nolle prosequi* had not been entered.

The Chief-Justice—Well, I thought you might have had a very good answer in that case; but, never mind. I think this is a very good place to enter into those matters.

His Lordship then said he should proceed to sentence the first prisoner.

The Attorney-General suggested that his Lordship should take into consideration the great temptation prisoner had met with from the fact that the drawer was left open, and that he had access to his room in the discharge of his daily duty.

His Lordship.—Yes, I have considered that; and I have considered another temptation too.

His Lordship passed sentence on Hone Acheong, reminding him that he had been convicted on the clearest evidence of having stolen a gold bracelet, the property of his master. Winstone suspicion his defence had raised that he was not alone concerned in the theft, his own defence but confirmed the certainty of his guilt. On the 23rd of May the bracelet was safe in his master's room; on the 25th of May the prisoner was seen gambling on the credit of that bracelet to the amount of 34 taels at a licensed gambling house in Gilman Street. As of course, in the long run he lost, and had to leave his master's bracelet with the keeper of the gambling house. His Lordship could see abundant indicements to the second prisoner to shut his eyes to the means by which a man, apparently a coolie in foreign employ, here got possession of the bracelet, and to enter it in his book as a piece of gold, which would blind the police as they should inquire after a bracelet; and if coincidences, not to be expected—if Cheong Achune, the cook out of employ, had not actually seen Hone Acheong staking the bracelet, and if he had not also informed the police when and where it had been lost in gambling; and if the police had not to their credit persistently insisted that in fact that bracelet was lost stolen on the 25th of May at the gambling house, so that further denial was most dangerous—it was his conviction that it never would have been forthcoming, and that justice would in this case have been frustrated. He must admit for the prisoner this excuse, that if there had been no gambling house with its alluring inducements to risk his master's property on, the to his mind certain, but in truth vain, hope, of making his fortune, he would probably be now as he had been for several years, a trusted servant in the establishment of his master. The moment the demon of gambling took possession of his mind he had determined to be a thief. It mattered not what the chances of loss or discovery might be the gambler and the thief, alike dazzled, accepted them—as gambler, he almost inevitably lost what he had stolen—as thief, he had been as inevitably convicted. It remained for this Court to punish him; that others might take warning from his wretched experience was, he feared, a vain hope. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, for the term of two years.

His Lordship then addressed the second prisoner, saying that the Attorney-General had, on evidence not before the Court, thought fit to enter a *nolle prosequi* in this case; but the prisoner had been convicted of feoniously receiving the gold bracelet, which Hone Acheong had played away, lost to, and left with, him on the 25th of May, well knowing the same to have been feoniously stolen. No one who had listened to the evidence could, his Lordship thought, come to any conclusion but the conviction that when the second prisoner took that bracelet from a house-coolie on the 25th of May, and carried it to be entered in his book as "a piece of gold," he was satisfied that the coolie had unlawfully possessed himself of it. The jury had on the evidence come to the conclusion that he knew when he took it that the bracelet had been not only dishonestly come by, but feoniously stolen. It was said that the prisoner bore a good character as a respectable man, but his Lordship could not recognise the occupation of a licensed gambling-house keeper any more than that of a licensed brothel keeper, as that which any respectable man would follow, and he could not draw the line morally between licensed and unlicensed gambling-houses. He was satisfied, however, that the crimes and offences connected in this prosecution with licensed gambling-houses, as evidenced in this court, had during the period whilst these licences had existed, been heavier and more numerous than those which had come before him in reference to unlicensed gambling houses during their existence, or when the old laws, insufficient as they were, and which required amendments such as had been made in England, were put in force. His Lordship added, that as the Attorney-General had, on evidence taken before his private tribunal, entered a *nolle prosequi* in this case, the prisoner must be discharged.

EXTORTION BY A POLICE CONSTABLE.

His Lordship passed sentence as follows:—You, Sheik Ebrahim, have been convicted on the clearest evidence of having by colour of your office extorted and received from street hawkers the sum of one dollar. Small as that sum is, I doubt not that you had hoped you had established a daily squeeze which in time would have amounted to a large sum. In your defence you endeavored to implicate Tam Apak, Chinese P.C. No. 33. It is beyond my province under present circumstances to weigh the value of the charges which you made. Enough appeared from the witnesses you called as witnesses to tend to add to my previous expressed sense of confidence in the integrity of the lower grades of the police. Whatever may be the result of your charges against Tam Apak and others, you have effectually failed in exculpating yourself. Of your guilt there is no doubt. The sentence of the Court on you is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the term of one year.

The court was about to rise, when the Attorney-General, addressing the Chief-Justice, said he very much regretted that his Lordship had not given him credit for a proper exercise of his direction in this matter. His Lordship's charge to the second prisoner was a poor compliment to him (the Attorney-General).

The Chief-Justice—I can only tell you what has been sworn to. I cannot recognise any evidence which may be before you, but is not before this court.

The Attorney-General—No; but your Lordship might have followed the precedent of all judges in England, who always assume that the Attorney-General has exercised his discretion properly.

The Chief-Justice—I do; I have not asserted otherwise here.

The Attorney-General—I have entered a *nolle prosequi*, and there is an end according to my view.

The Chief-Justice—I have a different view on the matter.

The Attorney-General—At all events, I am responsible, and I am ready to justify my action.

The Chief-Justice.—I have not impeached it here; I can only deal with the evidence before me.

His Lordship then withdrew, but almost immediately returned to observe that in the remarks which he had made, he had not in allluded to the foreign manufacture of the jewellery, on which the Attorney-General went. He intended to have said that the other facts were enough to justify the verdict of the jury irrespective of that.

The Attorney-General.—I think your charge was very much against the prisoner, but I don't find fault with your charge or with the verdict. Your Lordship, however, in my heart, that that man is innocent, and he leaves the Court a disgraced man. The object of my *nolle prosequi* was very different from that.

His Lordship.—I cannot help it. I am bound by the evidence before me, until I have the same that you have.

The Attorney General.—I am glad, however, that your Lordship imputes to me no neglect of duty in the matter.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Attorney, I have always said that you do your duty in the most conscientious way, and I think that ought to be enough.

The Sessions were then closed.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re E. W. Von Ahn Bussche.

Mr. Sharp appeared for the bankrupt, who came up for his final examination. Mr. *Francis* opposed for Mr. Gardner, the principal creditor, and examined the bankrupt as to money bequeathed to him by his father and sister, and as to the profits of the Hamburg Tavern, of which he was formerly half proprietor. At the conclusion of the examination, the Chief Justice said he did not consider that any case of gross extravagance had been made out, nor had anything been shown to induce him to punish the bankrupt or to make his discharge conditional. The bankrupt consequently passed his last examination, and his Lordship intimated to Mr. Francis that he would hear any further objections when he came up for his order of discharge.

THE CLUB LUSITANO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—With regard to the article which appeared in your paper of the 25th instant, I am authorized by the Board of Directors to make some explanations in reference thereto, and shall, therefore, feel obliged by your giving them publicity in your next number.

I do not think your correspondent had any right in thus interfering with the affairs of the Club: if he be a Shareholder, he should apply to the Directors for any information he may wish to have regarding the state of the Club, beyond those furnished in the usual half-yearly reports.

I can only add that the Club Lusitano is always open to all members, without exception, and that Shareholders in general have so far participated in its profits.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. DA COSTA,
Hon. Secretary.

Club Lusitano de Hongkong,
29th June, 1870.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—As illustrative of the change which has been introduced by the opening of the Suez Canal, to which you alluded yesterday, it may be interesting to note the relative rates of freight by the P. & O. and by private steamers. The rate charged by the former for Silk is, $90 per 10 cwt., or 50 cubic feet, which, at an exchange of 4/6, is equal to 5⅓d. per lb, while the rate by Holt's and other steamers *via* the Canal, is only £5 per ton, or about 1¼d. per lb., thus showing a difference of nearly 4d. per lb. as compared with the P. & O. rates.

In return for this, what advantage does the P. & O. Company offer? The passage by their line to London takes on an average 45 days; while the private steamers make the journey in 32 days, or only 7 days longer.

The like difference in the freight is observable with regard to Tea, namely, £115.0 by the P. & O. against £5 by the private steamers; while for general cargo, the former charge £14.12.6, the latter only £4 10s. to £5.

Your obedient servant,
DEBIT AND CREDIT.

SOCIAL STATUS IN THE EAST.

The *Japan Mail*, in the course of an article on the subject of the British Consular Service, makes the following pertinent remarks upon the relative status of mercantile and professional men in China and Japan:—

If we look a little below the surface of these questions, topics for observation present themselves which are not without some interest and importance, one of which suggests itself prominently in connection with this subject. In mercantile communities such as those which exist in the East, the possession of members of society whose influence does not arise from the possession or assumption of wealth is always valuable. Among the many causes which make earnest-minded men uneasy and anxious about the present condition and future prospects of England, there is none more calculated to cause uneasiness than the undue importance attached in the real or liquidated possession of money. The immense expansion of commerce due to the beneficent action of free trade has brought with it, amongst other evils, an utterly unsound social standard, one which has perhaps been more pitilessly exposed by Carlyle in his essay on "Hudson's statue" than anywhere else. This standard has made social favor, amongst the commercial classes, of some of the soundest traditions which English middle class society possessed. It has elevated vulgar wealth to social power, and has substituted an insolent and meretricious influence, forone based on the more solid grounds of honesty, refinement and intelligence. The practical protest against the inverted standard in London, in the presence of the official and professional classes, who, while liberal enough to allow perfect equality to all, whatever may be their avocations, will possess the characteristics of education and refinement necessary for agreeable social intercourse, remorselessly exclude from their circle those who presume to claim access to it on the ground of wealth, is a practical protest kro in a high degree desirable and salutary, nor can any society be considered in a sound condition where they are not, to some extent, effective in ascertaining the extent of the stream of thought so calculated to undermine some of the soundest foundations of social life, and in acting as a solvent to that deification of mere wealth which is now becoming so grievous an evil in commercial communities.

WAH-WHAY LOTTERIES.

(*Singapore Daily Times.*)

The Wah-whay lotteries that are carried on so extensively in Singapore, Penang, Malacca, are a most objectionable species of gambling in which the Chinese indulge, inasmuch as their influence is felt in almost every household. Although we have always advocated a gambling farm, yet even were such a farm established, we think lotteries, and especially Wah-whay lotteries, should be discountenanced. In order to show the objectionable nature of this lottery, it may be necessary to explain the method by which they are conducted. There are 32 printed slips of paper, representing various objects, such as beasts, birds, sun, moon, etc. Some of money varying from one cent up to five or ten dollars are stuked against these cards by the players. At a stated hour these cards are put into a bag, or box, shook up together, and then one card withdrawn. The fortunate player who may happen to have invested his money on that card, receives at the rate of thirty cents for every cent invested; those who play heavily, sometimes win very large amounts. There are several of these lotteries, which are drawn every morning and evening, and in one where there are now three drawings daily. Though these lotteries are conducted ostensibly, the amount of money invested in them daily is astonishing. Many of the petty Chinese rice shops in town are agencies, and when the Chinese servants go out to make purchases, they publicin a few cents, which they entrust to the keepers of the shops to pay for them on public cards which they name, and in a few hours afterwards they know which card has won. Sometimes one is fortunate, and as a matter of course, the winning card has long odds against it. As scarcely any two players name the same card, and as the keeper of the lottery holds thirty-five chances against the winning card, it is evident that the speculation is very profitable; and further, the rate of commutation being only thirty cents for one, and the number of cards played upon being thirty-six—even supposing the winning card had been purchased heavily upon, on an average the banker will have received thirty four cents for every thirty cents he pays out, so that, with thirty-five chances of winning against each player, the banker is at the same time well secured against the possibility of loss.

The evil of these Wah-whays is, that they not only encourage extreme dishonesty, but induce them to neglect their business, in a feverish anxiety to learn the result of their latest venture. Thus, it will be seen that their influence is extremely demoralising, that they encourage petty pilfering from the money entrusted by masters to their servants, and others who cannot get the money into their hands in this way, sell their articles, which they cannot enable them to invest a few cents in them. Not only Chinese, but Portuguese and Malays, are led to venture their money day after day on one or another of these treacherous cards, and an occasional stroke of fortune only serves to lead them farther into the toils, and to swell the profits of the bankers still more.

The police are on the watch to endeavour to break up these establishments, but unless offenders are dealt with severely at the police court, there is little good to be hoped for from their efforts. Something should be done to put a check to the evil; to our mind, all that is necessary is a strict and severe application of the present law to every one proved guilty of aiding and abetting an illegal lottery. Should any certain it is, that since gamblers have been treated so leniently at the police court, the Wah-whay nuisance has immensely increased.

MR. MILL AND MR. RUSKIN ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Mr. Mill, writing to thank Mdlle. Danbié for a copy of her book, entitled "La Condition morale de la Femme pauvre en Grande Bretagne," says:—

"I wish that this book could be read from beginning to end by all men and all women of the so-called enlightened classes. I believe it would cause many of them to be ashamed of their culpable inaction in the presence of such frightful evils and monstrous injustice. Unfortunately, France is far from possessing that bad pre-eminence which you attribute to it. Social reformers are always prone to believe that other countries are in advance of their own. Unhappily, the difference is too frequently more apparent than real. You bestow in many passages praises upon England to which it has no right upon the subject in question, while again those in England who uphold the cause of women frequently insist that their condition is much better in France. Unhappily, both are mistaken. As to the beginning which has been made here with a view to the regulation of prostitution, and which it is being attempted to extend, your book is sufficient to condemn it without appeal. The attempt has excited, here a very serious opposition. An association of women, some of whom are highly distinguished, has been formed to excite public opinion against this deplorable system. They are well seconded by men, and there is reason to hope that only will the system be not pushed further, but what has been done will necessarily be undone."

Mr. Ruskin, at the close of a recent lecture on war, addressed to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, made the following remarks to the ladies present:—

"You may wonder, perhaps, that I have spoken this night in praise of war. Yet truly, if it might be, I, for one, would fain join the cadence of hammer-stroke that should beat swords into ploughshares, and that this cannot be, is not the fault of us men. It is your fault. Wholly yours. Only by your command, or by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final reason for all the poverty, misery, and rage of battle throughout Europe is simply that you women, however good, are religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and too thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others. Now, I just tell you this; that if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields merely broke china upon your drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more, that, at whatever moment you choose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take any day to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know, if you would think, that every battle you hear of has made many orphans and widows. We have some of us heart enough truly to mourn with these; but, at least, we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with

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WAH-WHAY LOTTERIES.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

The Wah-whay lotteries that are carried on extensively in Singapore just now, are at out the most objectionable species of gambling in which the Chinese indulge, inasmuch as their influence is felt in almost every household. Although we have always advocated a gambling tax, yet even were such a farm established, we think lotteries, and especially Wah-whay lotteries, should be discountenanced. In order to show the objectionable nature of this lottery, it may be necessary to explain the method by which they are conducted. There are thirty-six small slips of cards, representing various objects, such as beasts, birds, sun, moon, etc. Sums of money varying from one cent up to five or even ten dollars are staked against these cards by the players. At stated hours these cards are put together, or hashed up together, and then one card withdrawn. The fortunate player who may happen to have invested his money on this card, receives at the rate of thirty cents for every one cent invested; those who play heavily, sometimes win very large amounts. There are several of these lotteries, which are drawn every morning and evening, and one where there are now three drawings daily. Though these lotteries are conducted clandestinely, the amount of money invested in them daily is surprising. Many of the petty Chinese rice-shops act as agencies, and when the Chinese servants go out to make purchases, they pay in a few cents, which they entrust to the keepers of the shops to play for them on certain cards which they name, and in a few hours after-wards they know which card has won. Sometimes one is fortunate, and as a matter of course, if they are prepared to venture larger sums. As a rule, very few players name the same card, and as the keeper of the lottery holds thirty-six chances, against the winning card, it is evident that the speculation is a very profitable one. We further, the rate of remuneration being only thirty cents for one, and the number of cards played upon being thirty-six,—even supposing that the winning card had been played upon, yet on an average twenty-five cents out of every thirty would be paid out, so that, with thirty-five chances against the winning card, the banker is at least as sure and well secured against the possibility of loss.

The evil of these Wah-whays is, that they not only render our servants dishonest, but induce them to neglect their business, in a feverish anxiety to learn the result of their latest venture. Thus, it will be seen that their influence is extremely demoralizing, that they encourage petty pilfering from the money intrusted to servants to their care, and that there are many who cannot get the money into their hands in this way, steal little articles, which are pawned to enable them to invest a few cents therefrom. Not only Chinese, but Portuguese and Malays, are led to venture their money by offer day on one or another of these gaudy cards, and an occasional stroke of fortune only serves to lead them further into the trade, and to swell the profits of the bankers still more.

The police are on the watch to endeavour to break up these establishments, but unless officers are dealt with severely at the police court, there is little good to be hoped for from their efforts. Something should be done to put a check to the evil; to our mind, all that is necessary is a strict and severe application of the law against law to every one proved guilty of aiding and abetting in this description of lottery. Certain it is, that since gamblers have been treated leniently at the police court, the Wah-whay nuisance has immensely increased.

MR. MILL AND MR. RUSKIN ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Mr. Mill, author of "Dissertations and Discussions," has lately published a book called "Subjection de la Femme" (Women Slaves), in which he says:—

"I wish that this book could be read from beginning to end by all men and all women of the so-called enlightened classes. I believe it would cause many of them to be ashamed of their culpable inaction in the presence of such frightful evils and monstrous injustice. Unfortunately, France is far from possessing that social preeminence which you attribute to it. Social reformers are always prone to believe that other countries are in advance of their own. Nevertheless, the difference is too frequently more apparent than real. You bestow in many passages praises upon England to which it has a right upon the subject in question, while those in England who uphold the cause of women frequently insist that their condition is much better in France. Unhappily, both are mistaken. As to the beginning which has been made here with a view to the regulation of prostitution, and which it is being attempted to extend, your book is sufficient to condemn it without appeal. The attempt has excited, here and there, serious opposition. An association of women, some of whom are highly distinguished, has been formed to excite public opinion against this deplorable system. They are well seconded by men, and there is reason to hope that only will the system be not pushed further, but that what has been done will necessarily be undone."

Mr. Ruskin, at the close of a recent lecture on war, addressed to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, made the following remarks to the cadets present:—

"You may wonder, perhaps, that I have spoken of night in praise of war. Yet truly, if it be right, be, I, for some, would fain join the audience of hammer-strokes that should beat swords into ploughshares; and that this can be, is not the fault of us men. It is your fault. Wholly, yours. Only by your command, by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final reason for all the poverty, misery, and rage of battle throughout Europe is simply that you women, however good and religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too flat and too thoughtless to take pains for your nature out of your immediate circles. I am fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others. Now, I just tell you this; that if the final course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, only broke china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more, that, at whatever expense, you choose to put a period to war, you will find it with less trouble than you have any idea of to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know, if you would think, that every little you hear of has made many orphans and widows. We have none of us heart enough truly to mourn with these; but, at least, we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with them. Let but every Christian lady who has conscience toward God vow that she will mourn, at least inwardly, for His killed creatures. Your prayer is useless, and your church-going mere mockery of God, if you have not plain obedience in you to your conscience. Let every lady in the happy classes of civilized Europe simply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black—a mute's black—with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for an invasion into prettiness: 'I tell you again, no war would last a week.'"

LOSS OF A COLONY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

If we are to believe the *Moniteur Universel*, the British Empire has recently lost a colony. Those who are opposed to the dismemberment of the said Empire will derive some consolation from the fact that the late lamented colony is one of which we should think even Lord Macaulay's schoolboy had never heard. The colony in question is an island called Bolama, off the coast of Guinea, which was discovered by the Portuguese at the end of the fifteenth century. In 1753, finding that there was some small profit to be derived from the island, they formally took possession of it; in 1792, however, the native inhabitants took it into their heads to sell their rights to the English Government for the modest sum of £20 sterling. No action was taken on the strength of this bargain until some ten years ago, when the then Governor of Sierra Leone informed the Portuguese authorities that he expected them to evacuate the island of Bolama without further delay, since it really belonged to Great Britain. The Portuguese Government, however, when informed of the English claim, protested vigorously, and finally got the British Government to agree to submit the question to an arbitrator. The President of the United States was requested to act as judge, and General Grant has just pronounced in favour of Portugal. Perhaps the Government of which General Grant is the head would not object to submit a somewhat important question which is pending between this country and the United States to similar arbitration.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

A correspondent writing over the signature of "Obsta Principus," in the *N. C. Daily News*, makes the following powerful remarks in the course of a letter against the proposed introduction of the Brothel Ordinance system into Shanghai:—

New the invidiousness and one-sidedness of that legislation which some desire to see adopted here, is seen in this—that it is women only who are to be subjected to medical inspection and certification. Why not men also? Why should not the man who is a known frequenter of brothels, and a professed seducer—who makes no secret of his proclivities, but rather glories in them—why should not he also be compulsorily put under medical treatment, subjected for a season; inspected again, like a leper; and then turned out to follow his own devices, just as registered prostitutes are expected to do? What is there wanting to the perfection of a scheme applicable equally to both sexes? Is it a system of Registration? Then let us get one more clause added to that "lovely" Section of the Order in Council which brings all true-born Britons up to the mark every January, to be labelled afresh and certified as sound, good by their nationality. Let us have a new ground of Registration, and a new set of certificates, with an extra $5 fee therefor; and a new Inspectorate (with a good salary—retrospective, if possible) provided for the benefit of all the great "Briton" and species "Lothario;" so that they at least may be brought under the new system of hygienic legislation. As to the other "nationals," we can only commend them to the fostering care of the Municipal Council, not supposing that the mania for inspection and registration will be found strong enough, in any other than British legislators, to serve the much desired result. But, to return. The *Cycle* says with exemplary candour, "It will be a source of profound gratification to us if we prove, to any extent, instrumental in bringing about a sufficient inspection of public women at this port." (23 May, p. 43).

In their budget for 1869-70, our Municipal Council said that taxes on brothels were "in abeyance." But at a subsequent Council meeting on 7th Oct., 1869, we find, in the Report of the Watch Committee:—

"*Brothels.*—Your Committee have brought these establishments under more stringent supervision. The inmates are being medically inspected. A 'house' has been provided for the reception of sick females."

Again, we have, on p. 23 of the Municipal Report for the year ending 31st March, 1870, an amount of $59.75 as expended on account of the "Chinese Lock Hospital." And in the Budget (p. 12) among other sources of income we read, "Taxes on Brothels and Gambling Houses in abeyance"—showing that the thought is entertained, and the purpose cherished of trying the experiment, though the times may not seem ripe for it yet. Now we (the many) want to know what they (the few, in responsible office) are really undertaking in this matter. We object to their attempting to make prostitution respectable, by recognising it as a permissible institution. We claim that, if legislation is to bear down, and stigmatize women, it shall be brought to bear upon and stigmatize men also. We are commencing, but unless other and under circumstances of unprecedented interest and importance, Shanghai stands alone in the world as a specimen of concurring nationalities governing themselves on genuine principles of justice, prudence and utility, and we are jealous for the honor of that noble Hanseatic Government which was inaugurated so creditably on the 8th and 18th May last.

Our Model Settlement has been called a "sink of iniquity," and there is so much truth in the epithet, as this—that towards us has flowed, from many lands, no small amount of evil, as well as much that is good. Much evil (shame to the countries where it originated!) has been wrongfully flowed towards this place; and here it "makes smelle to heaven;" but of all the contributions of corruption which, originating elsewhere, have found their way here, the maniest is this contrivance of a Contagious Disease Establishment—a Staff of Inspectors, a Patent-safety Lock Hospital; and a certificated crowd of Prostitutes—warranted free from disease, for the time being! Bah! For decency's sake let us throw some of the Carbolic Acid of social reprobation upon this fermenting mass of moral putrescence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29TH, EVENING.

There has been no change in the value of Bengal drug. The market keeps steady with a moderate Chinese demand. Malwa has been placed at $655, on credit to the Chinese. New Patna, $512; to $513‡, in moderate Chinese demand; New Benares, 472‡ to 475, in moderate Chinese demand; Malwa, $565, on credit; Patna, 6th sales, on three weeks' time, $502½; Patna, 7th sales, on three weeks' time, $507½.

In Raw Cotton, the following sales have transpired:—150 bales Bombay at $21.50 per picul, 49 bales at $22.35, and 41 bales at $22; total 240 bales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/6½ to 4/7
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....	4/7½ to 4/7¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	4/7½ to 4/7¾
Bank Bills on demand.....	4/6½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight.....	7%
Private, 30 days' sight.....	7½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224

" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ...	37 to 38 prem.
" New...	26 to 26½ prem.
H'kong & W'poo Dock.....	6 to 7 dis.
H'kong C'too & Macao Steam Boat Shares, ...	33 to 34 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.,	par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation,	5 dis. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co., ...	par. nom.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.....	£1,500, ex. div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares, ...	£1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares, ...	$190 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire, ...	$25 prem.
China Fire, ...	$43 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co.	25 prem.
Hongkong Gas.....	$45 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares.....	65 dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co.....	390 prem. per s.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.....	$5 prem. per

SALES OF 28TH JUNE, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Assorted Cambles, 480 pieces, at $14.60, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

T. Cloth, 7lbs. 500 pieces, at $3.02, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Cotton Yarn, No. 38-42, 50 bales, at $158.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, 100 bales, at $140.60, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Cotton Yarn, No. 33-42, 75 bales, at $162.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 14 bales, at $22.50, by foreign merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 17 bales, at $22.50, by foreign merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Bengal, 10 bales, at $27.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

Ainum, 5 bags, at $42.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, $240.00, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned expires on this date by lapse of time; and the firm of Russell & Co., now exists only in liquidation, which will be conducted conjointly by the undersigned.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.
A. L. PHIPPS.

1m 981 Foochow, 31st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.

DENT & Co.

6m 1191 Shanghai, 18th June, 1870.

MR. J. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, at Hongkong.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1150 Hongkong, 17th June, 1870.

MR. RANDALL HOWELL PYE will act as our Agent at Tamsui, Formosa, and is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

ELLIS & Co.

1m 1135 Amoy, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE:

WE have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents in Amoy, under the firm and Style of D. HOSUNGJIEE & Co.

DADABHOY HOSUNGJEE.
NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE.

1m 1105 Hongkong, 14th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st inst.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

1m 1016 Yokohama, 24th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, on the premises lately occupied by RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.

1m 992 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission, Agents under the style of firm of

PHIPPS, HICKLING & CO.
A. L. PHIPPS.
H. HICKLING.

1m 991 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NEIL CRAWFORD, in our Hongkong firm, ceased on 31st March last, and Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN SAMUEL COX have been admitted partners therein from the said day.

Our said firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 949 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

G. LANGTON DAVIES.

tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.

3m 813 Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

E. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1136 Hongkong, 11th June, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Capt. Toppin, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1229 Hongkong, 29th June, 1870.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"FORMOSA,"

will leave for the above places with quick dispatch.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent*,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1870. [tf 1232

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE British Steamer

"LEITH,"

daily expected, will have dispatch shortly after arrival.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.

1w 1224 Hongkong, 28th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamer

"MARS,"

due here on the 30th inst., will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1217 Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

FOR SHANGHAI, *direct*,
Taking Cargo at through rates for CHEEFOO, TIENTSIN, *and* HANKOW.
THE North China Steamer Company's S.S.

"SIN NANZING,"

Drogo, Master, loading here and at Canton, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 1218 Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY, *(Direct)*.
THE British Barque

"ATREVIDA."

Captain Kindred, will meet with quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to the undersigned.
SOMJEBHOY VISRAM,
Charterer.

14d 1208 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Company's steamer

"DUPLEIX,"

Capt. de Tourmes, R.N.R., will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 1220 Hongkong, 28th June, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE *A 1* French Barque

"TANJORE,"

Tons Register 479, Capt. Loyseau, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1190 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.
THE British Ship

"SCAWFELL,"

Capt. Thomson, will sail as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1226 Hongkong, 28th June, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY,
(To follow the "Joshua Bates.")
THE *A 1* extreme Clipper Barque

"SEA SHELL,"

Capt. Diesel, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1204 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque

"MINA,"

Ycaurtea, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1211 Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE British barque

"ANEVOGA,"

will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

37d 1079 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A 1* British Barque

"GEORGES,"

Captain Maynard, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1185 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1870.

FOR LONDON,
(If sufficient inducement offers).
THE *A 1* British Barque

"WITCH OF THE TEES,"

289 Tons, Captain G. Bartley, will load as above.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1170 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR FOOCHOW.
THE British Ship

"LENNOX CASTLE,"

Captain Talbot, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1201 Hongkong, 24th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE British ship

"FORT REGENT,"

Captain Olsen, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1088 Hongkong, 11th June, 1870.

FOR LONDON,
With Immediate Dispatch,
THE *A 1* British Barque

"HOPEWELL,"

Captain Parsons, with General Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 976 East Point, 9th June, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Barque

"SARAH E. KINGSBURY,"

3,3 LI LE, Yentis for five years, will load here and at Whampoa, and have dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

6w 1022 Hongkong, 4th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.
THE *A 1* Spanish barque

"FLORIDA BLANCA,"

Tons Register 346, Capt. J. Villets, has room for a moderate amount of Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1189 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct)*.
THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 970 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE New *A 1* British Steamer

"SUNSHINE,"

of about 7,000 piculs carrying capacity, and accommodation for 70 Deck and 50 Cabin Passengers. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1163 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE *A 1* 13 years British Barque

"LILY OF DEVON,"

393 Tons Register. Apply to
G. OVERBECK.

tf 1157 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE valuable property, and Ship-chandlery business of the late THOMAS THOMPSON.

At Foochow—the property consists of:—

A nice roomed House, at the lower part of the settlement, now tenanted as an Ice Manufactory, and formerly known, as the "Commercial Hotel."

And on Pagoda Island—

Large and Substantial House and Store Premises, Godowns with Storage for 2000 Tons. Two private Residences and Garden Ground.

To Storekeepers.—A cool trade is combined with the Store; also Water and Ballast Boats; the Business has been favorably known for many years, and is now in regular working order.

To Capitalists.—This property has extensive river frontage, ample room for improvements, and is without exception the very best situation at the anchorage for Bonded Ware Houses, or a Steam Packet Agency.

The fullest information on application to
M. E. THOMPSON,
Sole Executrix.

tf 927

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

ICE CREAM to be had at the Bar every day from 4 to 7 P.M.

1m 1017 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

TUCK-LEE,
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hampoa Beef.* [1y 2108

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press, Chinese Issue of Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON.....	Hopewell.....	Parsons.....	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Witch of the Tees.....	C. Bartley.....	Hongkong	Birley & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK.....	Hudson.....	J. M. Vaughan.....	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sarah E. Kingsbury.....	"	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO.....	Anevoa.....	"	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Georges.....	Maynard.....	Hongkong	Russell & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Fort Regent.....	Olsen.....	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE.....	Joshua Bates.....	"	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.....	Sea Shell.....	Diesel.....	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY.....	Atrevida.....	Kindred.....	Hongkong	Somjeebhoy Visram.....	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY..	Norna (str.).....	"	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Quick dispatch.
MANILA.....	Scawfell.....	Thomson.....	Hongkong	Birley & Co.....	On the 4th July, at noon.
Do.	Mina.....	Ycaurtea.....	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Florida Blanca.....	J. Villets.....	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nara (str.).....	"	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA.....	Tanjore.....	Loyseau.....	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI.....	Dunkley (str.).....	to Fourmere	Hongkong	Messageries Impériales.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sin Nanking (str.)..	Bruce.....	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do.	China (str.).....	H. W. Winter.....	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.....	On the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Leith (str.).....	"	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW.....	Lennox Castle.....	Talbot.....	Hongkong	Birley & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	Douglas (str.).....	Toppin.....	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.....	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Formosa (str.).....	"	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, HABERDASHERS, OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade:—

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS, 6/4 COATINGS.
And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS, WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.
The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.
HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS, in every size.
LINEN COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCARVES AND TIES, of the newest designs.
HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH.
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
Ex Lato Arrivals.

AN Invoice of very superior WINES, received from Cette, in casks containing 6 to 7 dozen, viz:—

Old Langlade Wine,	$2 per dozen	}	Breakfast
St. George	do. $2½	do.	Claret.
Sauterne	do. $3	do.	
Sherry	do. $5	do.	
Oporto	do. $6	do.	

Apply to
RAYNAL & Co.

tf 893 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2¼ inches.

Apply to the undersigned.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,

tf 465 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.

Paloio & Co., of Xeres,
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blanchy and Carerne's
CLARET and COGNAC.

Apply to—
A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 244 Hongkong, 26th February, 1860.

FOR SALE.

Arrived per "Isle of the South."

BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany,
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE (upright,) } Selected for this climate.

For particulars, address A.B.O., care of this paper.

tf 289 Hongkong, 18th February, 1870.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound..... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co., in qts. and pts.

SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, Duff Gordon & Co.'s, and others.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, of B. Dawson & Co.

BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing FELT. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1005 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
By Steamer "Cambodia."
ALEXANDRE BOYER,

HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season, of

JACONNET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions.

French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Lilac and White PLAITS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed SILK HATS.
THREAD GLOVES, Corded.
A fine Assortment of LACE.
French and English PERFUMERY from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
33, *Queen's Road, late*
BOWA & Co.'s PREMISES.

tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail,
ALEXANDER BOYER,

HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.

White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.

tf 822 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DREYSE'S Prussian NEEDLE GUNS. CARBINES.

" VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1171 Hongkong, 21st May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

COWING & Co.'s Ships' PUMPS.
Two of Gowing & Co.'s FIRE ENGINES,
with Air-chamber for fire extinguishing compound.

Notice.—Only two persons are required to work this engine, with as much efficiency as 20 or 30 men can an ordinary one. The supply of water and chemicals can be constantly kept up, till the fire is extinguished.

VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1172 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL, best Davoe's and Pratt's, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
ROSIN.
Adamantine CANDLES.
Dried APPLES, in barrels.
Irish WHISKEY.
Old BRANDY, Alfred Morton & Co.'s.
Dussert CLARET, quarts and pints.
Champagne, Oddie's BORN & Co.

tf 1173

TEA, chests, caddies.

BIRLEY & Co.

CIGARS, No. 2.
do. do.
SPIDIOS & Co.

1m 1127

Ex "Hopewell," "Scawfell," and other late arrivals:

HUBBUCKS & QUINNEY'S PAINTS and PAINT OIL.
Dinner SETS. GLASSWARE.
SIDELIGHTS. DECKLIGHTS.
Emery CLOTH. SANDPAPER.
FILES, assorted Sizes.
Copper WIRE. TARPELINES.
Guinness's Extra STOUT, quarts and pints.
Fine PALE SHERRY, in 2 dozen Cases.
Lime JUICE. Cheddar CHEESE.
Finest Cumberland HAMS.
And a lot of other NAPKINS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1124 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PAPER. HESSE & Co.

tf 948 Hongkong, 24th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOI

Extracts.

Reminiscences of Canford.

(By Alabastus's Weekly Journal.)

"Well, Bobby, are you going to give old Flummery a chance this term?"

"Can't say, my boy, if I can I'll give him a chance. Whether he'll take it is his look out."

Bobby and I were back in our rooms at Camford after the "Long," and were sitting quietly discussing our past doings and wanderings, and our prospects for the present term.

"Of course you'll row in the 'Fours' Bobby."

"I suppose so," said Bobby, "unless old Flummery happens to nobble me before then."

"Hang Flummery! you must keep quiet and not get into any of your horrid rows between now and the "Fours." Remember the honor of the boat, man!"

"Ah, well," sighed Bobby, "I suppose I must."

"Now mind you do, Bobby."

Alas, "Bobby propose sans Flummery dispose."

It was barely a week after this conversation, that I heard to my dismay that there had been a row, and that Bobby had been sent for again. As I was about to rally forth to make enquiries, Bobby came in, looking rather down in the mouth.

"You sent down, Charlie."

"You don't say so. How? What for?"

"All that fellow Flummery, hang him."

"What, has he been one too many for you at Lit. Bobby? Upon my word, I've a sort of respect for him now. How was it?"

"Why, you see Charlie, Cox of Jesus——"

"Ah!——

"Well, Cox was very civil with old Flummery for getting him sent down last term, so he came to my rooms to enlighten to concert a scheme to 'adjust the account and strike a balance,' as he termed it."

("Poor Flummery!" I ejaculated.—"Well; have you ever been to one of Flummery's tea fights?"

"No, and don't want to," said I, "tea fights are my abomination."

"None of your beery morality here, Charlie. Well, listen, Cox is serious, I understand that Flummery was to have a dinner party last Friday, and he resolved that he should also have an involuntary tea party afterwards."

Flummery's tea parties, I must tell you, were rather celebrated, or notorious, whichever you like. He used to give about once a month, and get together all the beauty and fashion of the place, and really it was not so bad if we could get near a pretty girl. A seat between a snuffing old dowager and a professor of 'Boreology' was usually, however, the fate of the undergraduates, as old Flummery had a very keen eye for a pretty girl.

"Flummery used to issue cards for these 'Soirees,' and Cox got hold of cards, and we proceeded to fill them all up for Friday. He issued 40, or about 15 more than Flummery' rooms would hold, when packed.

"These on the top of the dinner guests would, Cox considered, make a very pleasing little gathering for old Flummery, and in order that there might be plenty of liquor to entertain the ladies, he ordered a two-gallon bowl of the strongest Gin Punch from the 'Chequers,' to be round at old Flummery's at 10 o'clock precisely. It was with considerable feelings of satisfaction, Charlie, that I assisted in filling up the cards in my best (disguised) hand, and putting them in the post. Cox wanted to include Charlie in the party, but I thought, after the last touch of humour on Charlie's part, it would be mixing it a little too strong!"

"Well, but Bobby, how the all this found out?" said I.

"Don't be impetuous, my infant phenomenon, and I will tell the tale unfold."

"Cox very rightly thought that the sell would lose all its flavour, unless one, at least, of us were present to see it, so we tossed up who should go. I lost, as I usually do, and so had to go."

"Well, Bobby, I always knew you had a fair amount of modest assurance, but I fairly confess the Devil himself couldn't touch you for cheek."

"Come now, Charlie, not at all, don't libel the old gentleman, libel your enemies, not such a close friend. I assure you it was purely an accident that led to the discovery of my being implicated in the crime. Cox carefully filled up a card for me, and I equally carefully put it in my pocket.

"Now old Flummery's dinner was for seven, and we thought that the foundation of guests should take place about nine, so as to give the "dinner company" time to shake down in the drawing room after dinner, and prepare themselves for the gin punch, which would, I know, be a great treat to them, especially the ladies.

At 9, or a few minutes past, I was on the look out at Johnson's rooms, just below Flummery's, you know the place, with a big bow window, Charlie?"

I nodded assent, and Bobby proceeded:—

"Well, about 9 o'clock a fly drove up, and an old gentleman and two ladies were discharged from the interior, and after a few words with the porter, they entered and the door was closed. Well several more lots came, and I thought it was time I went in too, if I wanted to see the fun. I must confess, Charlie, I felt a little bit nervous, and half inclined to give up, but I thought of Cox, and that settled the knock under at that advanced period of the affair, and so, after seeing two more of my victims enter, I presented myself at the door. The porter opened it, and seemed struck with astonishment at seeing me, and asked me if I wished to see Mr Flummery. I affected surprise, and hinted that when a man invited me out, I did generally expect to see my host. The old chap looked as puzzled as he could, but I looked perfectly indifferent, and he opened the door and ushered me in, "Mr. Pyecroft," he said, in a loud voice. Old Flummery started violently.

"There were about a dozen dinner guests there, besides the uninvited ones who had entered prior to myself, and the room was getting full.

"I saw Greedy old Flummery's eye caught sight of me, that he was as savage as a grisly 'Bar' might reasonably be supposed to be, after the application of a red hot poker to his proboscis. So I thought I would take the Bull by the horns. I accordingly walked straight up to old Flummery, and held out my hand. He took it, but looked whole arsenals of daggers at me. Nothing but the presence of his dinner guests prevented an explosion.

"I, however, was not to be done in that way, so I shook his hand most cordially, as if I were his best friend, if he only knew it.

"For the matter of that so I am, for who would draw out all the little amiable traits in his character, if I didn't trot him out now and then?"

"Go on, Bobby, for goodness' sake," said I, "and let us have the whole truth."

"Well, old Flummery looked as if he were going to speak, and that in a most unmistakable manner, when the door opened again, "Mr. and Mrs. Seares, Mr. Jones and Mr. Hillo!" sang out the old butler. It was as much as I could do to keep from bursting.

"If ever I go off in a fit of apoplexy, Charlie, it will be from the recollection of old Flummery's look of horror and amazement."

"You're a large party to night, sir," I said in my blandest tone as Mr. and Mrs. Seares names were sung out.

"Seares, you know, is he particular as any one in the place, and a man old Flummery would do any thing rather than offend, and I should say that no surer way of offending him mortally could be hit on than asking him to tea, after a dinner party. "God Bless my soul," I heard Flummery say, "what does all this mean?"

"Flummery looked at me, but I looked so surpassingly innocent, that he could make nothing of me.

"Yes, Mr. Pyecroft, I have," he said with emphasis.

"As he spoke he went up to old Seares, who apparently had seen at once that he was only a tea guest, and was looking as black as thunder. They shook hands, but it seemed that Seares was very cool indeed.

"Poor Flummery looked utterly puzzled to know what to do. He was as thoroughly flabbergasted as a fellow could be. He kept on talking all the time, and I saw a lot of the other guests not cool his confusion. Presently he came up to me, and after a few words said

"What is the meaning of this Mr. Pyecroft?"

"Of what, sir?" said I, looking as innocent as a newly sucking dove.

"All these people yonder! included, confound me, included, sir?"

"Included!" I repeated, with tremendous emphasis.

"Yes, sir, included."

"I really don't know what you mean Mr. Flummery, I received a card invite, met a tea guest at 9 o'clock this evening, and here I looked very much distressed—"I can't have mistaken the day, I hope."

Flummery looked simply idiotic.

"A card to tea here to-day?"—he stammered.

"Yes, but surely it can't be a mistake, sir."

"I never asked you Mr. Pyecroft," said he.

"Really, sir, this is too much of a joke. Is not this a card from you?" (here I produced mine.) He looked at it, and said, "when did you get this?"

"On Tuesday, sir," I said, which was strictly true.

"I must institute an enquiry into this, Mr. Pyecroft. How did you receive this?"

"This was a stumper, but I thought of a way out of it. "It was left at my room, sir," I answered, which was strictly true, as I had left it there for some days.

"I certainly would enquire into it, sir, but excuse me, I had better take my leave, as I was evidently not expected."

"No, no, Mr. Pyecroft, not at all, sit down; there is plenty of room, and the butler will be bringing tea directly"

"He'll have to bring a precious lot," thought I.

Here the door opened again, and four more unhappy individuals were introduced.

"Poor old Flummery's face was delicious in the agony of its expression, and I thought that Cox would be fully avenged if he could but have seen it. As I a thought passed through my mind the door opened again, and I heard, to my horror, Mr. Cox and Mr. Cheffles."

(To be continued.)

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET

HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3, *Mosque Street*, commanding a full view of the harbour.

Apply to

R. L. NORONHA.

8w 1222 Hongkong, 28th June, 1870.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as Nos. 6 and 10, CLOK CHAMBERS.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TO LET.

ONE Commodious BUNGALOW with GARDENS, situated at Kowloon, near the Police Station, rent moderate. Apply to

SHAIK-EBRAHIM PUTTAY ALLY,

Cochrane Street, near Old Police House,

1m 194 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 2, WE-TSOUING VILLAS, Close to Craigellachie. Gas Fittings. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

BAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects.*

tf 969 Hongkong, 31st May, 1870.

TO LET,

With possession on the 1st proximo.

FOUR desirable six roomed two storied Dwelling Houses, with commodious Out Offices. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 934 Hongkong, 9th May, 1870.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

NO 1, Pedder Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 892 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.

The Houses, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Caine Road*, containing 4 Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point.

tf 789 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,

From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE No. 10, *Arbuthnot Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.

HOU E No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 774 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870

TO LET,

Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 749 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870

TO LET,

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in *Caine Road West*, formerly occupied by Capt. Gibson.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 488 Hongkong, 7th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 20,000 piccls capacity. Apply to

E. MACKINTOSH & Co.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WITKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 11th October, 1868.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pedder Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 29th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KISCHNER, BOEHM & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869

TO LET.

(With immediate possession),

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 19th December, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,

At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Compact ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulum*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET,

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality and terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 849 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, at the corner of *Pottinger Street* and *Bonham Road*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,

At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,371 11	3
Mortgages on Freehold Property £20,000. Reduced 3 per cent.	33,500 0	0
Consols	28,985 1	3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0	0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,000 17	7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	355,478 11	11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	148,560 12	6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14	9
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0	0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0	0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7	10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11	6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0	0
London Security of Life Policies	63,938 8	5
	£1,672,356 16	11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, there stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December, 1864 ..... £621,431 7s 5

Added to 31st December, 1869...	103,115	7 3
" " " 1866...	124,105	7 3
" " " 1867...	128,683	5 10
" " " 1868...	144,945	12 2

Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital £1,122,273 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS SEVEN TIMES EMBARRASSED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*

2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£3,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 months	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

A. G. HOGG & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 861 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

AND

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents, ½ per cent. per annum

Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents, ¼

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, ⅛

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 890 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BARTHAM, Esq.—*Governor.*

JAMES BLAIR, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*

EDWIN GOWPER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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John Alves Ashburner, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bury, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Hall, Esq.	Tomlin Hath, Esq.
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Robert Hillhouse, Esq.	Frederick Peter Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE Corporation of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.

Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE, payable at Cities in LONDON, in any of the above named Agencies, and also at Messrs. GOLDTY, BLACKWOOD & Co. *Singapore, Penang and Malacca.* Messrs. HUTCHINSON & Co. *Hobart Town.* Mr. LEONARD ROOPE. *Adelaide, S. Australia.* Messrs. RIDDER, SMITH & Co. *Sydney, New S. Wales.* Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co. *Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.* Messrs. DALGETY, RAITT & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 112 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1968 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of the above Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACDAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual [illegible] upon the various [illegible] their contents will remain [illegible] further notice.

Detached and [illegible] Dwelling Houses [illegible] ½ per cent.

Dwelling Houses [illegible] the town and their contents.

Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ per cent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents, ⅞ per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛	per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	¾	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1743 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1222 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 360 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the not premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

tf. 1089, Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	½	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 636 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,

Agent.

tf 210 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅛	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,

Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to print Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

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